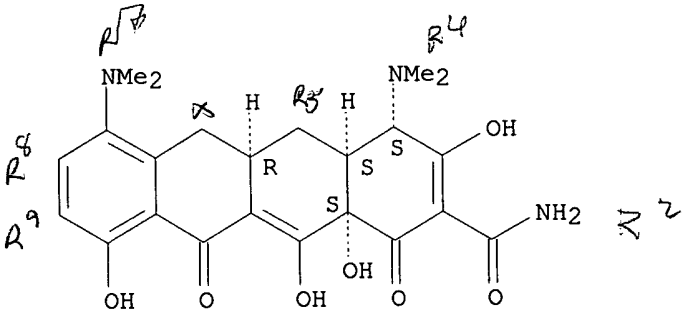
=> s minocycline/cn
L10 1 MINOCYCLINE/CN

=> d scan

L10 1 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4,7-bis(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aS,5aR,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C23 H27 N3 O7
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:70126 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:262536
TITLE: The antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of bacterial agents isolated from patients with diarrhea
AUTHOR(S): Olasupo, N. A.; Alabi, S. A.; Akinyemi, K. A.; Omonigbehin, E. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Botany and Microbiology, Lagos State University Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria
SOURCE: Biomedical Letters (1999), 60(235), 77-82
CODEN: BILEE4; ISSN: 0961-088X
PUBLISHER: Faculty Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An investigation was conducted on 800 fecal specimens obtained from patients with diarrhea in Lagos, Nigeria, for assocd. bacterial agents, and their susceptibility to commonly used antimicrobial agents. Eight established or probable bacterial enteropathogens were identified in these samples as sole agents. The isolates and their frequencies were as follows: Escherichia coli (37%), Salmonella typhi (23.9%), Shigella sp. (12%), Aeromonas hydrophila (3.3%), Klebsiella sp. (3.3%), Enterococcus faecalis (2.0%), Enterobacter sp. (1.1%) and Proteus sp. (1.1%). While many of these agents have yet to be strictly recognized as enteropathogens, their isolation in pure form and as sole agents from the stools of patients with diarrhea probably suggests an etiol. role. Results of antimicrobial susceptibility testing showed that the majority of isolates were sensitive to colistin sulfate (88.9%), nalidixic acid (77.8%) and gentamicin (66.7%). However, most of the isolates (88.9%) were resistant to ampicillin. Three enteropathogens, E. coli, S. typhi and Shigella sp. together accounted for .apprx.70% of diarrheal cases. Although antibiotics are generally not indicated in diarrheal treatment, the high resistance to ampicillin is an indication of a continuous and gross misuse or abuse of the drug.
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 69-53-4, Ampicillin. 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 1264-72-8, Colistin sulfate 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 8064-90-2, Co-trimoxazole
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of bacteria isolated from patients with diarrhea)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:24772 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:179839
TITLE: Antibiotic susceptibilities and plasmid profiles of Shigella flexneri isolates from children with diarrhoea in Islamabad, Pakistan
AUTHOR(S): Sohail, M.; Sultana, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pak.
SOURCE: Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1998), 42(6), 838-839
CODEN: JACHDX; ISSN: 0305-7453
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Incidences of antibiotic resistance of the title Shigella isolates were high, with all but one strain being resistant to .gtoreq.5 drugs. All or most of the strains exam. were resistant to trimethoprim, streptomycin, gentamicin, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline. Penicillin, novobiocin, and spectinomycin resistance was obsd. also. All of the strains were susceptible to amikacin and kanamycin. The max. no. of plasmids in any one isolate was 9 and the min. was 0. The plasmid profiles of all strains which harbored plasmids were distinctive, although plasmids of the same size (1 to 56 kb) were present in multiple strains. However, there was no correlation between antibiotic resistance profiles and plasmid DNA analyses.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 69-53-4, Ampicillin 303-81-1, Novobiocin 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 8063-07-8, Kanamycin 37517-28-5, Amikacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibiotic susceptibilities and plasmid profiles of Shigella flexneri isolates from children with diarrhea in Islamabad, Pakistan)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:582247 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:339484
TITLE: Comparison of the efficacy of tetracycline and norfloxacin in the treatment of acute severe watery diarrhea
AUTHOR(S): Moolasart, Pikul; Eampokalap, Boonchuay; Supaswadikul, Somsith
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bamrasnaradura Infectious Disease Hospital, Nonthaburi, 11000, Thailand
SOURCE: Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health (1998), 29(1), 108-111
CODEN: SJTMAK; ISSN: 0125-1562
PUBLISHER: SEAMEO-TROPMED Network
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Antibiotic treatment appears to shorten the duration of diarrhea and eradicate Vibrio cholerae. The objective of this study was to compare the efficacy of tetracycline with norfloxacin therapy in patients (adults and children) with acute severe watery diarrhea caused by VC 01 and VC 0139. Patients (adults and children) with acute severe watery diarrhea admitted to Bamrasnaradura Infectious Disease Hospital, Thailand were randomized to receive either tetracycline (500 mg qid in adults and 12.5 mg/kg qid in children) or norfloxacin (400 mg bid in adults and 7.5 mg/kg bid in children) for 3 days each. The duration of diarrhea and the fecal shedding were comparable between two groups. Thirteen cases were treated with tetracycline and twelve cases with norfloxacin. The results showed the mean duration of diarrhea in tetracycline-treated and norfloxacin-treated groups were 1.31 and 1.25 days, resp. The mean fecal shedding in tetracycline-treated and norfloxacin-treated group were 1.38 and 1.33 days, resp. However, there were no statistically significant differences between two groups of both comparisons (p>0.05). All isolates (VC 01 and VC 0139) in this study were susceptible to both antibiotics. Tetracycline therapy is as good as norfloxacin therapy for quick recovery and time for bacterial eradication in patients with acute severe watery diarrhea caused by Vibrio cholerae. Children aged less than 8 yr should not use tetracycline therapy because of its toxic effects.
IT 60-54-8, Tetracycline
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetracycline and norfloxacin in the treatment of acute severe watery diarrhea)

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:533025 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:270019
TITLE: Fecal short-chain fatty acids in patients with antibiotic-associated diarrhea, before and after fecal enema treatment
AUTHOR(S): Gustafsson, A.; Lund-Tonnesen, S.; Berstad, A.; Midtvedt, T.; Norin, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Medical Microbial Ecology, Dept. of Cell and Molecular Biology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, S-171 77, Swed.
SOURCE: Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology (1998), 33(7), 721-727
CODEN: SJGRA4; ISSN: 0036-5521
PUBLISHER: Scandinavian University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Antibiotic-assocd. diarrhea (AAD) may range from mild disturbances to severe pseudomembranous colitis. Many antibiotics affect several intestinal microflora-assocd. characteristics, such as short-chain fatty acid (SCFA) pattern. In the present study we investigated SCFAs in 31 patients on admittance to the hospital for severe AAD. Nine patients were followed up more extensively after they had received an enema contg. fecal microflora from a healthy person on a Western diet. Faecal SCFAs were detd. by gas chromatog. The enema was characterized before use. AAD patients showed significant disturbances in fecal SCFA pattern. Clin., most enema-treated patients recovered within days and had no relapses within 18 mo. Intestinal microflora showed great disturbances, and the amts. of SCFAs were reduced, although the diarrhea was not related to total amt. SCFAs. Administration of a fecal enema resulted in the clin. recovery of most patients with severe diarrhea within 4 days.
IT 60-54-8, Tetracycline 153-61-7, Cephalothin 443-48-1, Metronidazole 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 55268-75-2, Cefuroxim 56391-56-1, Netilmicin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fecal short-chain fatty acids in humans with antibiotic-assocd. diarrhea, before and after fecal enema treatment)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545493 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:117208
TITLE: Tetracycline compounds, their, and their use preparation for treatment of Cryptosporidium parvum-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Stuart B.; Nelson, Mark L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees of Tufts College, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001052858	A1	20010726	WO 2001-US2093	20010123

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-178519P P 20000124
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:117208
AB Methods and pharmaceutical compns. for treating Cryptosporidium parvum-related disorders in a mammal are disclosed. Several tetracycline compds. are prepd. (e.g. 13-(Phenylthio)-5-hydroxy-6-.alpha.-deoxytetracycline), which are useful for treating Cryptosporidium parvum-related disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT **60-54-8D**, Tetracycline, derivs. **564-25-0**, Doxycycline 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7542-37-2D, Paromomycin, derivs. **59753-24-1** 186759-49-9 233585-94-9 233585-95-0 351336-92-0 351336-93-1 351336-94-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetracycline compd. prepn. for treatment of **Cryptosporidium** parvum-related disorders)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
133122-22-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(assessment of drugs against **Cryptosporidium** parvum using a simple in vitro screening method)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:569043 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:331770
TITLE: Assessment of drugs against Cryptosporidium parvum using a simple in vitro screening method
AUTHOR(S): Armson, A.; Meloni, B. P.; Reynoldson, J. A.; Thompson, R. C. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, WHO Collaborating Centre for the Molecular Epidemiology of Parasitic Infections, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia
SOURCE: FEMS Microbiology Letters (1999), 178(2), 227-233
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A rapid semi-quant. screening method was devised for assessing the anticryptosporidial and cytotoxic effects of putative chemotherapeutic compds. The method is suitable as an initial rapid screening procedure from which compds. demonstrating anticryptosporidial activity can be identified for further anal. It has the advantages of speed, low cost and concurrent assessment of anticryptosporidial and cytotoxic effects and allows accurate detn. of min. lethal concns. Of the 71 compds. screened, six completely inhibited cryptosporidial growth at 1 .mu.M (monensin, salinomycin, alborixin, lasalocid, trifluralin and nicarbazin) and a further eight showed significant anticryptosporidial activity at 1 or 20 .mu.M (halquinol, bleomycin, suramin, mitomycin, doxycycline hydrochloride, toltrazuril, chloroquine phosphate and teniposide). Twelve compds. were found to have some degree of cytotoxicity at 1 .mu.M and a further 12 at 20 .mu.M.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin C 50-63-5, Chloroquine phosphate 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 59-40-5, Sulfaquinoxaline **60-54-8**, Tetracycline 64-86-8, Colchicine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 121-25-5, Amprolium 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 130-95-0, Quinine 140-63-6, Propamidine isethionate 144-82-1, Sulfamethizole 145-63-1, Suramin 330-95-0, Nicarbazin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 443-48-1, Metronidazole 518-28-5, Podophyllotoxin 551-92-8, Dimetridazole 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-20-5, Polymyxin B sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1582-09-8, Trifluralin 2447-57-6, Sulfadoxine 6901-13-9, Lumicolchicine 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7681-76-7, Ronidazole 8067-69-4, Halquinols 8068-28-8, Colistimethate sodium **10592-13-9**, Doxycycline hydrochloride 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 14769-73-4, Levamisole 14885-29-1, Ipronidazole 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 16773-42-5, Ornidazole 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 22204-24-6, Pyrantel pamoate 22373-78-0, Monensin sodium 25999-20-6, Sodium lasalocid 29767-20-2, Teniposide 31430-18-9, Nocodazole 33419-42-0, Etoposide 42116-76-7, Carnidazole 51773-92-3, Mefloquine hydrochloride 54029-12-8, Albendazole sulfoxide 55268-74-1, Praziquantel 55721-31-8, Salinomycin sodium 55779-18-5, Arprinocid 57760-36-8, Alborixin 58306-30-2, Febantel 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 69004-03-1, Toltrazuril 72741-87-8, Swainsonine 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74610-55-2, Tylosin tartrate 75184-71-3, Albendazole sulfone 79831-76-8, Castanospermine 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 88426-33-9, Buparvaquone 95233-18-4, Atovaquone

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:601887 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:242882
TITLE: In vitro activity of macrolides alone and in combination with artemisin, atovaquone, dapsone, minocycline or pyrimethamine against Cryptosporidium parvum
AUTHOR(S): Giacometti, Andrea; Cirioni, Oscar; Scalise, Giorgio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Infectious Diseases Public Health, Univ. Ancona, 60121, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1996), 38(3), 399-408
CODEN: JACHDX; ISSN: 0305-7453
PUBLISHER: Saunders
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The anticryptosporidal activity of four macrolides alone and in combination with other antimicrobial agents was investigated against ten clin. isolates of Cryptosporidium parvum recovered from stools of AIDS patients. The susceptibility tests were performed by inoculation of the protozoa on to cell monolayers and detg. the parasite count after 72 h incubation at 37.degree.C. The culture medium was supplemented with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium contg. serial dilns. of azithromycin, clarithromycin, roxithromycin, spiramycin, alone or in combination with artemisin, atovaquone, dapsone, minocycline or pyrimethamine. Most of the agents had an inhibitory effect on parasite growth, but only at high concns. No agent was able to inhibit parasite growth completely, even at the highest concns. used. The more effective agents, azithromycin, clarithromycin, roxithromycin, minocycline and pyrimethamine, produced no more than a 13.1-27.8% redn. of oocyst count and no more than a 15.1-35.7% in schizont count. Pos. interaction was clearly demonstrated when macrolides were tested in combination with minocycline or pyrimethamine.
IT 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine **10118-90-8**, Minocycline
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergism; susceptibility of **Cryptosporidium** parvum to macrolides alone and in combination with artemisin, atovaquone, dapsone, minocycline)

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:462126 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:214003
TITLE: Studies on plasmids of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli isolated from diarrhea children of the former East Central State of Nigeria
AUTHOR(S): Anyanwu, B. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria
SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Health Research (1998), 8(2), 111-119
CODEN: IJEREO; ISSN: 0960-3123
PUBLISHER: Carfax Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A total of 92 clin. isolates of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli from the children of the former East Central State of Nigeria were evaluated for drug resistance and for the ability to transfer antimicrobial resistance. Most of the isolates demonstrated multiple drug resistance and multiple plasmid binding. Plasmids of varied mol. wts. ranging from 1.2 .times. 106 to 105 .times. 106 daltons were isolated. Resistance to ampicillin, tetracycline, kanamycin and streptomycin was transferred en block from a strain of enteropathogenic E. coli (E3) to a strain of Salmonella isangi. Resistance to ampicillin, tetracycline, kanamycin and streptomycin was borne on two plasmids of mol. wts. of 4.8 .times. 106 and 58 .times. 106 daltons.

IT 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies **60-54-8**, Tetracycline 69-53-4, Ampicillin 8063-07-8, Kanamycin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasmids of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli isolated from **diarrhea** children of the former East Central State of Nigeria)

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:181992 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:197281
TITLE: Plasmid diversity of multi-drug-resistant Escherichia coli isolated from children with diarrhea in a poultry-farming area in Kenya
AUTHOR(S): Kariuki, S.; Gilks, C. F.; Kimari, J.; Muyodi, J.; Waiyaki, P.; Hart, C. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. Microbio., Univ. Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 3BX, UK
SOURCE: Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology (1997), 91(1), 87-94
CODEN: ATMPA2; ISSN: 0003-4983
PUBLISHER: Carfax
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Biotin-labeled DNA probes and restriction endonuclease digestion (RED) with HindIII were used to study the diversity of resistance plasmids (R-plasmids) from 4154 E. coli isolates: 168 from children living in close contact with antibiotic-fed poultry and 246 from the chickens. Full sensitivity to all 10 antimicrobials tested was more common in the isolates from poultry than in those from the children (36.2% v. 9.5%, P < 0.001). Multi-drug resistance, to at least two of the antimicrobials, was relatively common in the isolates from the children (85.5% v. 26.0%; P < 0.001). Overall, 31% of the poultry isolates were resistant to tetracycline alone. Resistance to amoxycillin was due to prodn. of TEM-1 (89%) and TEM-2 (11%). In > 71% of the isolates from children and 79% of those from poultry, resistance was encoded on a 100-110-kb transferable plasmid belonging to incompatibility group FII. However, RED patterns of R-plasmids from the two groups of isolates were highly diverse and not indicative of any close relatedness. This difference in patterns and in the levels of multi-drug resistance indicate that the isolates from the children and those from the poultry represent two distinct pools of resistance plasmids.

IT 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol **60-54-8**, Tetracycline 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 8064-90-2, Co-trimoxazole 26787-78-0, Amoxycillin 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 72558-82-8, Ceftazidime 74469-00-4, Augmentin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasmid diversity of multi-drug-resistant Escherichia coli isolated from children with **diarrhea** in a poultry-farming area in Kenya)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:544057 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:185914
TITLE: Prevention of adverse behavior, diarrhea, skin disorders and infections of the hind gut associated with acidic conditions in humans and animals
INVENTOR(S): Rowe, James Baber
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9620709	A1	19960711	WO 1995-AU884	19951229
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2208986	AA	19960711	CA 1995-2208986	19951229
AU 9643245	A1	19960724	AU 1996-43245	19951229
AU 698600	B2	19981105		
EP 800394	A1	19971015	EP 1995-942004	19951229
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV				
US 5985891	A	19991116	US 1997-860562	19970829
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1994-338	19941229
			WO 1995-AU884	19951229

AB This invention relates to a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of adverse behavior, diarrhea, a skin disorder or an infection of the hind gut resulting from the accumulation of acid in the gastrointestinal tract of a human or an animal, said accumulation resulting from the fermn. of carbohydrate in the gastrointestinal tract of said human or animal, which method comprises administering to said human or animal an effective amt. of an agent capable of preventing or controlling fermentative acidosis in the gastrointestinal tract.

IT **60-54-8**, Tetracycline 114-07-8, Erythromycin 804-36-4, Nitrovin 1393-48-2, Thiostrepton 1393-68-6, Bottromycin 1405-89-6, Bacitracin zinc 1406-05-9D, Penicillin, derivs. 1476-53-5, Novobiocin sodium 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-22-3, Emulsin 9001-42-7, Maltase 9001-57-4, Invertase 9015-78-5, Glucanase 9025-35-8, .alpha.-Galactosidase 9032-08-0, Amyloglucosidase 9074-98-0, .beta.-Glucanase 11006-76-1, Streptogramin 11015-37-5, Flavomycin 11017-43-9, Siomycin 11054-70-9, Lasalocid 11111-12-9D, Cephalosporin, derivs. 11115-82-5, Enramycin 12609-84-6, Thiopeptin 13721-01-2D, derivs. 37244-77-2, Sporangiomycin 37278-89-0, Xylanase 37332-99-3, Avoparcin 53003-10-4, Salinomycin 55134-13-9, Narasin 55297-95-5, Tiamulin 55852-84-1, Bacitracin methylene disalicylate 65454-16-2, Taitomycin 65454-59-3, Sulfomycin 75139-06-9, Tetronasin 80738-43-8, Lincosamide 117742-13-9, Ardacin
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prevention of adverse behavior, **diarrhea**, skin disorders and infections of the hind gut assocd. with acidic conditions in humans and animals)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)

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=> d ibib ab hit

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:15518 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:175413
TITLE: In vitro antimicrobial susceptibility testing of bacterial enteropathogens causing traveler's diarrhea in four geographic regions
AUTHOR(S): Gomi, Harumi; Jiang, Zhi-Dong; Adachi, Javier A.; Ashley, David; Lowe, Brett; Verenkar, Mangala P.; Steffen, Robert; Dupont, Herbert L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Infectious Diseases, University of Texas-Houston Medical School and School of Public Health, Houston, TX, USA
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (2001), 45(1), 212-216
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The emergence of resistant enteropathogens has been reported worldwide. Few data are available on the contemporary in vitro activities of commonly used antimicrobial agents against enteropathogens causing traveler's diarrhea (TD). The susceptibility patterns of antimicrobial agents currently available or under evaluation against pathogens causing TD in four different areas of the world were evaluated. Pathogens were identified in stool samples from U.S., Canadian, or European adults (18 yr of age or older) with TD during 1997, visiting India, Mexico, Jamaica, or Kenya. MICs of 11 different antimicrobials were detd. against 284 bacterial enteropathogens by the agar diln. method. Ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, ceftriaxone, and azithromycin were highly active in vitro against the enteropathogens, while traditional antimicrobials such as ampicillin, trimethoprim, and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole showed high levels and high frequencies of resistance. Rifaximin, a promising and poorly absorbable drug, had an MIC at which 90% of the strains tested were inhibited of 32 .mu.g/mL, 250 times lower than the concn. of this drug in the stools. Amdinocillin, nalidixic acid, and doxycycline showed moderate activity. Fluoroquinolones are still the drugs of choice for TD in most regions of the world, although our study has a limitation due to the lack of Escherichia coli samples from Kenya and possible bias in selection of the patients for evaluation. Azithromycin and rifaximin should be considered as promising new agents. The widespread in vitro resistance of the traditional antimicrobial agents reported since the 1980s and the new finding of resistance to fluoroquinolones in Southeast Asia are the main reasons for monitoring carefully the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns worldwide and for developing and evaluating new antimicrobial agents for the treatment of TD.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 69-53-4, Ampicillin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid **564-25-0**, Doxycycline 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 6998-60-3, Rifamycin 8064-90-2 32887-01-7, Amdinocillin 73384-59-5, Ceftriaxone 80621-81-4, Rifaximin 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in vitro antimicrobial susceptibility testing of bacterial enteropathogens causing traveler's **diarrhea** in four geog.

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
regions)

=> d ibib ab hit 2-8

=> d ibib ab hit 1-2

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545493 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:117208
TITLE: Tetracycline compounds, their, and their use preparation for treatment of Cryptosporidium parvum-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Stuart B.; Nelson, Mark L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees of Tufts College, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001052858	A1	20010726	WO 2001-US2093	20010123

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-178519P P 20000124
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:117208
AB Methods and pharmaceutical compns. for treating Cryptosporidium parvum-related disorders in a mammal are disclosed. Several tetracycline compds. are prepd. (e.g. 13-(Phenylthio)-5-hydroxy-6-.alpha.-deoxytetracycline), which are useful for treating Cryptosporidium parvum-related disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT **60-54-8D**, Tetracycline, derivs. **564-25-0**, Doxycycline 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7542-37-2D, Paromomycin, derivs. 59753-24-1 186759-49-9 233585-94-9 233585-95-0 351336-92-0 351336-93-1 351336-94-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetracycline compd. prepn. for treatment of **Cryptosporidium** parvum-related disorders)

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS (Continued)
133122-22-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(assessment of drugs against **Cryptosporidium** parvum using a simple in vitro screening method)

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:569043 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:331770
TITLE: Assessment of drugs against Cryptosporidium parvum using a simple in vitro screening method
AUTHOR(S): Armson, A.; Meloni, B. P.; Reynoldson, J. A.; Thompson, R. C. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, WHO Collaborating Centre for the Molecular Epidemiology of Parasitic Infections, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia
SOURCE: FEMS Microbiology Letters (1999), 178(2), 227-233
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A rapid semi-quant. screening method was devised for assessing the anticryptosporidial and cytotoxic effects of putative chemotherapeutic compds. The method is suitable as an initial rapid screening procedure from which compds. demonstrating anticryptosporidial activity can be identified for further anal. It has the advantages of speed, low cost and concurrent assessment of anticryptosporidial and cytotoxic effects and allows accurate detn. of min. lethal concns. Of the 71 compds. screened, six completely inhibited cryptosporidial growth at 1 .mu.M (monensin, salinomycin, alborixin, lasalocid, trifluralin and nicarbazin) and a further eight showed significant anticryptosporidial activity at 1 or 20 .mu.M (halquinol, bleomycin, suramin, mitomycin, doxycycline hydrochloride, toltrazuril, chloroquine phosphate and teniposide). Twelve compds. were found to have some degree of cytotoxicity at 1 .mu.M and a further 12 at 20 .mu.M.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin C 50-63-5, Chloroquine phosphate 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 59-40-5, Sulfaquinoxaline **60-54-8**, Tetracycline 64-86-8, Colchicine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 121-25-5, Amprolium 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 130-95-0, Quinine 140-63-6, Propamidine isethionate 144-82-1, Sulfamethizole 145-63-1, Suramin 330-95-0, Nicarbazin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 443-48-1, Metronidazole 518-28-5, Podophyllotoxin 551-92-8, Dimetridazole 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-20-5, Polymyxin B sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1582-09-8, Trifluralin 2447-57-6, Sulfadoxine 6901-13-9, Lumicolchicine 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7681-76-7, Ronidazole 8067-69-4, Halquinols 8068-28-8, Colistimethate sodium 10592-13-9, Doxycycline hydrochloride 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 14769-73-4, Levamisole 14885-29-1, Ipronidazole 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 16773-42-5, Ornidazole 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 22204-24-6, Pyrantel pamoate 22373-78-0, Monensin sodium 25999-20-6, Sodium lasalocid 29767-20-2, Teniposide 31430-18-9, Nocodazole 33419-42-0, Etoposide 42116-76-7, Carnidazole 51773-92-3, Mefloquine hydrochloride 54029-12-8, Albendazole sulfoxide 55268-74-1, Praziquantel 55721-31-8, Salinomycin sodium 55779-18-5, Arprinocid 57760-36-8, Alborixin 58306-30-2, Febantel 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 69004-03-1, Toltrazuril 72741-87-8, Swainsonine 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74610-55-2, Tylosin tartrate 75184-71-3, Albendazole sulfone 79831-76-8, Castanospermine 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 88426-33-9, Buparvaquone 95233-18-4, Atovaquone

```
=> d scan
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y
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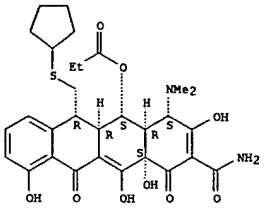
L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 6-[(cyclopentylthio)methyl]-4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-5-(1-oxopropoxy)-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C30 H36 N2 O9 S

Absolute stereochemistry.

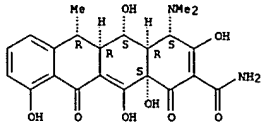


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):14

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H24 N2 O8
CI COM

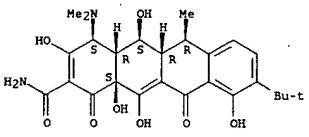
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-9-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C26 H32 N2 O8

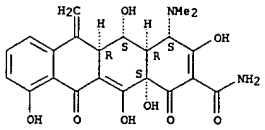
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methylene-1,11-dioxo-, monohydrochloride, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H22 N2 O8 . Cl H
CI COM

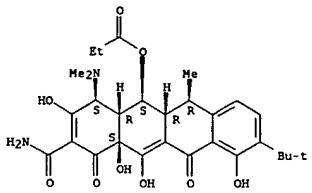
Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-9-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-5-(1-oxopropoxy)-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C29 H36 N2 O9

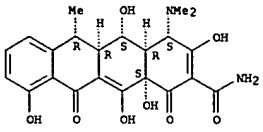
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, monohydrochloride, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H24 N2 O8 . Cl H
CI COM

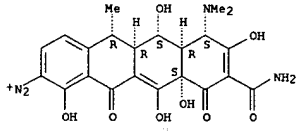
Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenediazonium, 9-(aminocarbonyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-5,5a,6,6a,7,10,10a,12-octahydro-1,6,8,10a,11-pentahydroxy-5-methyl-10,12-dioxo-, chloride, (5R,5aR,6S,6aR,7S,10aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H23 N4 O8 . Cl

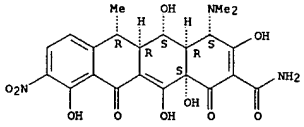
Absolute stereochemistry.



● Cl⁻

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-9-nitro-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H23 N3 O10
CI COM

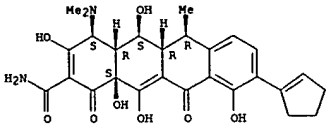
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 9-(1-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C27 H30 N2 O8

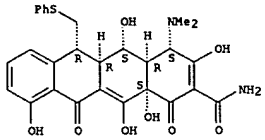
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-6-[(phenylthio)methyl]-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C28 H28 N2 O8 S

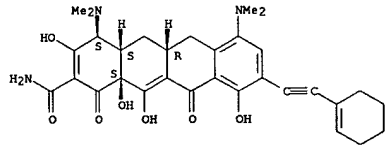
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 9-(1-cyclohexen-1-ylethynyl)-4,7-bis(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aS,5aR,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C31 H35 N3 O7

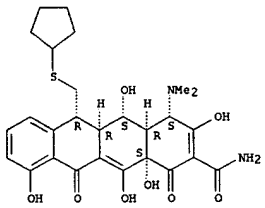
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 6-[(cyclopentylthio)methyl]-4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C27 H32 N2 O8 S

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 9-(1-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4,7-bis(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aS,5aR,12aS)- (9CI)
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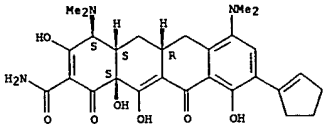
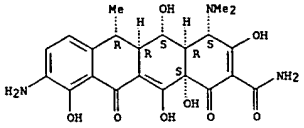
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 9-amino-4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H25 N3 O8
CI COM

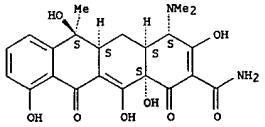
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L21 15 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,6,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aS,5aS,6S,12aS)- (9CI)
MF C22 H24 N2 O8
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

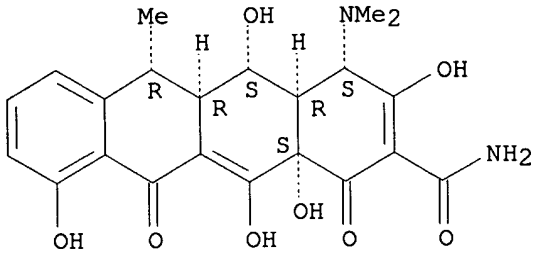
ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> s doxycycline/cn
L13 1 DOXYCYCLINE/CN

=> d scan

L13 1 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aR,5S,5aR,6R,12aS)-(9CI)
MF C22 H24 N2 O8
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 1999:698067 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 233WT
TI Assessment of drugs against Cryptosporidium parvum using a simple in vitro screening method
AU **Armson A**; Meloni B P (Reprint); Reynoldson J A; Thompson R C A
CS MURDOCH UNIV, DIV VET & BIOMED SCI, WHO, COLLABORATING CTR MOL EPIDEMIOL PARASIT INFECT, PERTH, WA, AUSTRALIA (Reprint); MURDOCH UNIV, DIV VET & BIOMED SCI, WHO, COLLABORATING CTR MOL EPIDEMIOL PARASIT INFECT, PERTH, WA, AUSTRALIA
CYA AUSTRALIA
SO FEMS MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS, (**15 SEP 1999**) Vol. **178**, No. 2, pp. 227-233.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 18
AB A rapid semi-quantitative screening method was devised for assessing the anticryptosporidial and cytotoxic effects of putative chemotherapeutic compounds. The method is suitable as an initial rapid screening procedure from which compounds demonstrating anticryptosporidial activity can be identified for further analysis. It has the advantages of speed, low cost and concurrent assessment of anticryptosporidial and cytotoxic effects and allows accurate determination of minimum lethal concentrations. Of the 71 compounds screened, six completely inhibited cryptosporidial growth at 1 mu M (monensin, salinomycin, alborixin, lasalocid, trifluralin and nicarbazin) and a further eight showed significant anticryptosporidial activity at 1 or 20 mu M (halquinol, bleomycin, suramin, mitomycin, doxycycline hydrochloride, toltrazuril, chloroquine phosphate and teniposide). Twelve compounds were found to have some degree cytotoxicity at 1 mu M and a further 12 at 20 mu M.
CC MICROBIOLOGY
ST Author Keywords: Cryptosporidium parvum; inhibition; in vitro test; coccidiostat; cryptosporidiosis; drug
STP KeyWords Plus (R): IMMUNOSUPPRESSED RAT MODEL; IN-VITRO; ANTICRYPTOSPORIDIAL AGENTS; INFECTIONS; MICE; AIDS
RE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)
BLAGBURN B L	1991	35	1520	ANTIMICROB AGENTS CH
BRASSEUR P	1991	38	S230	J PROTOZOOL
CAMA V A	1994	41	S25	J EUKARYOT MICROBIOL
CASEMORE D P	1990	104	1	EPIDEMIOL INFECT
CURRENT W L	1989		281	PARASITIC INFECTIONS
FAYER R	1990		1	CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS MA
GUTTERIDGE W E	1991	38	S141	J PROTOZOOL
LAUGHON B E	1991	164	244	J INFECT DIS
LEITCH G J	1994	38	865	ANTIMICROB AGENTS CH
LEMETEIL D	1993	167	766	J INFECT DIS
MARSHALL R J	1992	165	772	J INFECT DIS
MELONI B P	1996	82	757	J PARASITOL
REHG J E	1991	163	1293	J INFECT DIS
REHG J E	1993	168	1566	J INFECT DIS

TZIPORI S	1998	40	187	ADV PARASIT
UPTON S J	1994	118	233	FEMS MICROBIOL LETT
UPTON S J	1995	33	371	J CLIN MICROBIOL
WOODS K M	1995	128	89	FEMS MICROBIOL LETT

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